

OBIDIN, N.I.

Underground water and permafrost in the islands of the Soviet
Arctic. Inform.biul.NIIGA no.11:48-53 '58. (MIRA 12:6)
(Russia, Northern--Water, Underground)
(Russia, Northern--Frozen ground)

OBIDIN, N.I.

Permafrost and underground waters in Soviet mines on Spitsbergen
based on new data obtained in 1952-1954. Trudy nauch.-issl. inst.
geol. Arkt. 85:129-140 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Spitsbergen--Mines and mineral resources)

OBIDIN, N.I.

Permafrost and underground waters in the West Siberian Mesozoic
fault and Siberian Platform north of the Polar Circle. Trudy
NIIGA 65:159-173 '59. (MIRA 13:12)

(Siberia--Water, Underground)

(Siberia--Frozen ground)

OBIDIN, N.I.

Classification of underground waters of the West Siberia Lowland
and the Siberian Platform north of the Arctic Circle. Trudy NIIGA
107:150-154 '59 (MIRA 13:3)
(Siberia--Water, Underground)

CHULOSHNIKOV, P.L., inzhener; OBIDIN, V.A., inzhener

Instrument for recording electric pressure of a spot welding machine.
Svar. proizv. no.7:17-19 JI '55. (MIRA 8:9)
(Electric welding—Testing)

EWT(d)/EWP(k)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS---AFFTC/ASD--Pf-l--JD/HM

L 11208-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000139

B/0125/63/000/005/0011/0015

68
67

AUTHOR: Chuloshnikov, P. L.; Verdenskiy, V. B.; (NIAT). (Also took part in the project: Petrov, A. G.; Petrov, V. A.; Obidin, V. A.; Nesterov, Yu. V.; Stolpner, Ye. A.; Sigal, I. M.)

TITLE: Some development in spot and seam welding control [Report at the Conference on Automatic Welding Control, Kiev, 25 December 1962]

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 5, 1963, 11-15

TOPIC TAGS: SPUL-I-A140 welding program timer, SPUL-III-A50 welding program timer, BPU-1 welding program unit

ABSTRACT: Some problems of resistance-welding programing are considered. An SPUL-I-A140 station was developed for time and electrode-force programing for MTP single-phase spot-welding machines. The station includes an ignitron timer and a current stabilizer; it permits a 3-stage current programing with modified leading and trailing pulse edges. An SPUL-III-A50 station is designed for time and squeezing-force programing for three-phase spot- and seam-welding machines (MTPT, MShShI, and MShShT types). The station permits a 4-stage uni- and bidirectional current programing with various pulse edges and timings. A BPU-1 programing unit was developed for use in combination with MTPT machines; it ensures an automatic

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ACCESSION NR: AP3000139

program change after a predetermined number of welds are done. Relations between the interelectrode voltage drop and the weld nugget were studied experimentally on 1Kh18N9T 0.25 plus 0.25-mm sheet steel. Interelectrode-voltage controllers were developed, as well as an AUD-1 half-cycle ammeter (for 2,000-40,000 amp, single-phase machines). Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: NIAT

SUBMITTED: 05Feb63

DATE ACQ: 12Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML, SD

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card

miss/cv
2/2

OBIDINA, B.

"The Change in the Nature of Tomatoes Due to the Effect of Grafts."
Cand Biol Sci, All-Union Inst of Plant Growing, Leningrad, 1954. (RZhBiol, No 7,
Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR
Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

S/149/61/000/002/009/017
A006/A001

AUTHORS: Lovchikov, V.S., Lipshits, B.M., Obidina, L.A., Zubarev, Yu.V.
TITLE: On the Problem of Extracting Tellurium From Alkali Lead Refining Melts
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, 1961, No. 2, pp. 97 - 101

TEXT: The hydrometallurgical processing of alkali lead refining melts is accompanied by the distribution of tellurium over all the products. Tellurium may be concentrated in sodium antimonate by precipitation from strong alkali solutions with antimony metal. (See tsvetnaya metallurgiya, # 6, p. 93, 1959). To determine optimum conditions of this process a series of experiments were performed. The initial solution contained 1.1 g/l Te; 350 g/l NaOH and 65 g/l NaCl. Tellurium was extracted from the solution with CY-2 (SU-2) grade antimony of the following grain sizes: - 3.2+1.5 mm, - 1.5+0.85 mm; - 0.85+0.42 mm and - 0.42+0.25 mm. When precipitating tellurium the theoretical amount of antimony of the aforementioned granulometric composition was consumed, and also its two-, four- and nine-fold excess in relation to the theoretical consumption. The experiments

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On the Problem of Extracting Tellurium From Alkali Lead Refining Melts

were performed in a glass container with a mechanical mixer into which 500 ml of the alkali solution were filled. The solution was heated to 95°C. An iron-grid basket containing antimony metal was placed into the hot solution and the mixer was switched on. The temperature and volume of the solution, and the rotation speed of the mixer were kept constant. Samples of the solution were subjected to chemical analysis, as to their tellurium content. The results show that higher consumption of antimony and smaller grain size raise the rate of separating tellurium out of the solution. It is recommended to conduct tellurium extraction from a strong alkaline solution at 95°C with a nine-fold excess of antimony over the theoretical amount at -0.82 ± 0.42 mm grain size for 3.5 hours. During reduction melting of sodium antimonate tellurium passes into the slag whose leaching out with water is accompanied by the formation of a solid residue containing over 3% Te. From this product Te may be leached out by an aqueous solution of sodium sulfide. To determine the optimum conditions of this process the authors studied the effect of temperature, the concentration of sodium sulfide in the initial solution, the liquid-solid ratio in the pulp and the time of leaching out. Leaching out of tellurium from the solid residue was made in a glass container with a

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On the Problem of Extracting Tellurium From Alkali Lead Refining Melts

mechanical mixer, using an aqueous solution of sodium sulfide and a solid residue, containing (in %): 3.2 Te; 14.0 Sb; 14.1 SiO₂; 7.51 CaO; 2.9 Fe₂O₃; 2.14 MgO and 0.18 Al₂O₃. The pulp volume and rotation speed of the mixer were maintained constant. The results obtained show that Te should be leached out from a solid residue by a solution containing 60 g/l Na₂S, for 5 hours at 95°C and 12:1 liquid-solid ratio in the initial pulp. This assures a 93% transition of Te into the solution. The solid residue (40%) contains (in %): 0.52 Te; 5.2 Sb; 29.7 SiO₂; 12.4 CaO; 4.1 Fe₂O₃; 3.8 MgO and 0.25 Al₂O₃. From the solution obtained tellurium was precipitated by sodium hydrosulfide (10 g per 1 g Te). Within 1.5 hours at 95°C, 95% Te in the form of metallic powder was extracted into the precipitate. The powder was extracted from the solution by filtrating the pulp. The dry powder contained 96% Te. After extracting tellurium a filtrate was obtained containing 32 g/l Na₂S and 20 g/l Na₂SO₃. The sodium hydrosulfide was removed from the solution with the aid of Ca(OH)₂. Optimum conditions for cleaning the sodium sulfide solution from sodium hydrosulfide were assured by using a 50% excess of calcium hydroxide in relation to the theoretical amount, and

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A006/A001

On the Problem of Extracting Tellurium From Alkali Lead Refining Melts

stirring of the pulp for one hour at 95°C. The solution so obtained may be used for leaching out tellurium from new portions of solid residue. There are 9 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATIONS; Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallo (Krasnoyarsk Institute of Nonferrous Metals), Kafedra metallurgii tyazhelykh tsvetnykh metallo (Department of Metallurgy of Heavy Non-Ferrous Metals)

SUBMITTED: May 18, 1960

Card 4/4

67630

15.2120

Translation from: Referativnyi zhurnal, Khimiya, 1959, Nr 14, p 335 (USSR) SOV/81-59-14-50368

AUTHORS: Tykachinskiy, I.D., Obidina, S.P.

TITLE: The Basic Reactions Which Take Place in the Heating of the Charge
 $\text{SiO}_2 + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{CaCO}_3 + \text{MgCO}_3$

PERIODICAL: Steklo. Byul. gos. n.-i. in-ta stekla, 1958, Nr 3 (100), pp 3 - 10

ABSTRACT: For the theoretical study of the processes of melting alkali-free glasses on the basis of the system $\text{SiO}_2\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-CaO-MgO}$ the basic reactions taking place in the heating of the charge $\text{SiO}_2 + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{CaCO}_3 + \text{MgCO}_3$ have been studied. This charge is the initial mixture for obtaining glasses containing 61.9% SiO_2 ; 18.5% Al_2O_3 ; 15.4% CaO and 4.2% MgO . For a more complete elucidation of the reactions taking place in the heating of a 4-component charge the processes in 2- and 3-component charges containing the same components were studied preliminarily. The quantitative ratio of the individual components in all charges was the same as in the 4-components charge. The processes taking place in the heating of the charge were studied by thermal, thermal-weight, microscopic and roentgen-phase analyses. It has been established that the decomposition process of the carbonates is

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30V/81-59-14-50368

The Basic Reactions Which Take Place in the Heating of the Charge $\text{SiO}_2 + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{CaCO}_3 + \text{MgCO}_3$

considerably accelerated in a 4-component charge. The acceleration of the dissociation is explained by the appearance of the reaction in the solid phase with the formation of silicates or aluminates of Ca and Mg. First magnesium aluminates are formed. At 575°C a recrystallization of the quartz takes place. At 600°C a noticeable formation of calcium aluminates starts, mainly in the form $3\text{CaO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ and $5\text{CaO} \cdot 3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$. Within the range 450 - 1,000°C (the temperature range of CaCO_3 dissociation) the rate of Ca aluminate formation is higher than the rate of Ca silicate formation. Magnesium silicates are detected only at 750°C. An accelerated formation of aluminates and silicates is observed at 1,014 - 1,150°C. At 1,200°C the formation of a compound of the type $\text{CaO} \cdot \text{MgO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$ is detected roentgenographically. At 1,223°C the formation of the liquid phase takes place corresponding to the melting of the eutectics in the system forsterite-anorthite-quartz. The temperature of 1,268°C corresponds to the beginning of the melting of the eutectics of Ca and Mg silicates and aluminates. At 1,414°C the whole mixture is transformed into a smelt containing only individual insoluble quartz grain. The appearance of the liquid phase in the 4-component charge starts at a temperature by 90°C lower than in 3-components mixtures.

Card 2/2

V. Kushakovskiy

OBIDINA, S. P. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Processes occurring during the heating of ^{alkali-free} ~~alkaline~~ ^(+CaCO₃) $\text{SiO}_2 + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{MgCO}_3$ furnace charges and the effect of fluorine upon these processes." Mos, 1959. 12 pp (Min of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education. Mos Order of Lenin Chem Technological Inst im D. I. Mendeleev), 150 copies (KL, 48-59, 115)

15(2)

AUTHORS: Tykachinskiy, I. D., Obidina, S. P.

SOV/72-59-5-3/23

TITLE: The Effect of Fluorine on Processes Taking Place in Heating an Alkaliless Layer (Vliyanie ftora na protsessy, protekayushchiye pri nagrevanii besshchelochnoy shikhty)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 5, pp 9 - 11 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The following publications are devoted to the investigation of the fluorine effect as an accelerator in glass melting: V. F. Zhuravlev, S. P. Vol'fson (Ref 1), N. A. Toporov, S. P. Golyenko-Vol'fson, M. M. Sychev (Ref 2). I. D. Tykachinskiy and A. N. Afanas'yev (Ref 3) investigated the processes taking place in heating the following alkaliless layers: $\text{SiO}_2 + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{CaCO}_3 + \text{MgCO}_3$; $\text{SiO}_2 + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{CaCO}_3 + \text{MgCO}_3 + \text{CaF}_2$ (see footnotes). Layers with and without fluorine were investigated (Table). The rate of glass formation was determined by the A. P. Zak-method. The figure shows the investigation results. Hence it appears that the time of glass formation is reduced by half by an addition of 4% fluorine by means of CaF_2 to a layer with the composition $\text{SiO}_2 + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{CaCO}_3 + \text{MgCO}_3$.

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The Effect of Fluorine on Processes Taking Place in
Heating an Alkaliless Layer

SOV/72-59-5-3/23

The discovery of the processes and temperatures of the individual reactions renders it possible to calculate the temperature of the layer processes and to determine the melting conditions of such glass types. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/2

OBIDINA, Ye.F., kand.biologicheskikh nauk

Grafting cotyledons of tomatoes. Biol. v shkole no.6:75-76
N-D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Grafting)
(Tomatoes)

BLINOV, I.A., inzh.; OBIDIYENTOV, B.V., inzh.

Mechanization of conveying operations at the flax-spinning plant
in Yur'yevets. Mekh. i avtom. proizvod. 19 no.4:24-25 Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

MIKHAYLOV, L.L.; SHISHKIN, O.P.; OBIDNOV, B.I.

Some problems relative to complete automation. Neft. khoz.
38 no.9:9-12 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Oil fields--Production methods)
(Automation)

OBIDNOV, B.I.

Economic expediency of the centralization and combined automation
of petroleum-production processes. Nefteprom. delo no.6:30-31 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Groznenskiy Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i
proektno-konstruktorskogo instituta kompleksnoy avtomatizatsii
neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.

9

22

PROCESSING AND PROPERTY DATA

Nature of eutectoid transformation of aluminum-bronze. II. Effect of quenching velocity. ICHIMINATA. *Mem. Kyoum Coll. Eng.* 3, No 24, 87-94 (reprint, 1960), of C. A. 24, 1968. An evolution of heat between 400° and 480° on water quenching is due to the transformation $\delta \rightarrow \delta'$; the resulting acicular structure is an intermediate structure of this change. The homogeneous structure resulting from cooled toluene quenching is a single solid soln. of the δ -phase. Upon cooling the alloy at a certain velocity less than water quenching, the acicular pattern disappears and an apparently homogeneous structure, regarded as the δ' phase and having the max. Brinell hard-ness value, appears, the segregation of the α phase occurs independently of the mar-tensitic needles.

ASB-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									
SOURCE #1													SOURCE #2												
SUBJECT													SUBJECT												
<p>1</p> <p>7</p> <p>The durability of steel and cast-iron mains. 1. Cast-iron was used in 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000.</p> <p>After cleaning it was relaid. Frank Goulet</p>																									

2316. REMOVAL OF DEPOSITS FROM GAS CONDUITS. Obidowicz, L. (Jar. Woda, Tech. Sanit., 1948, vol. 22, (3), 82-93; abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1949, vol. 43, 3597). The formation of various impurities such as water, naphthalene, tar, rust, sulphur and ammonium compounds in gas conduits and methods for their removal are described. An adequate gas purification in gasworks would prevent their occurrence.

C.A.

1184

662.69

Sperski B., Obidowicz L. Experiments with the Combustion of Natural Gas in Gas Appliances.

„Proby spalania gazu ziemnego w przewodach gazowych”. Gaz, Woda i Technika Sanitarna, No 7-8, 1951, pp 206-209, 3 tabs

The problem of using natural gas or mixtures of natural gas with air, coal gas and other gases is of paramount interest in Poland. Transition from coal gas to other gases having different combustion and thermal properties. Table of technical properties of various com-

combustible gases. Attempts intended to increase the pressure of gas in the mains by feeding an independent mains system exclusively with an air-gas mixture of sufficiently high pressure. Test results of burning natural gas and natural gas-and-air mixtures in domestic hot-plates. The necessity of effecting modifications in the design of burners and jets.

OBIDOWICZ, L.

(18)

062.69

Spieski B. ~~Obidowicz L.~~ Experiments with the Combustion of Natural Gas in Gas Appliances.

"Próby spalania gazu ziemnego w przewodach gazowych". Gaz, Woda i Technika Sanitarna, No. 7-8, 1951 pp 256-269, 3 tabs.

The problem of using natural gas or mixtures of natural gas with air, coal gas and other gases is of paramount interest in Poland. Transition from coal gas to other gases having different combustion and thermal properties. Table of technical properties of various com-

combustible gases. Attempts intended to increase the pressure of gas in the mains by feeding an independent mains system exclusively with an air-gas mixture of sufficiently high pressure. Test results of burning natural gas and natural gas-and-air mixtures in domestic hot-plates. The necessity of effecting modifications in the design of burners and jets.

OBIDOWICZ, L.

"The Technical Problem of Legalizing Gas Meters." p. 126 (GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA,
Vol. 27, No. 5, May 1953) Warszawa

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, No. 10,
October 1953. Unclassified.

OBIDOWICZ, L.

"Monter instalacji gazowych" (Mechanic of gas installations), by L. Obidowicz.
Reported in New Books (Nowe Książki), No. 15, August 1, 1955

OBIDOWICZ, L.

Economic design and manufacture of gas networks. p. 34, (GAZ, WODA I
TECHNIKA SANITARNA, VOL. 29, No. 2, Feb. 1955, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5
May 1955, Uncl.

OBIDOWICZ, L.

Designing and manufacturing gas installations.

p. 343

Vol. 29, no. 10, Oct. 1955

GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA
Warszawa

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, VOL. 5, no. 2
Feb. 1956

OBIDOWICZ, L.

Temperature changes in soil and their effect on welded gas pipes. p. 325.
(GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA. Warszawa, Vol. 30, no. 9, Sept. 1956)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

Page 71

OPIDOWICZ, Ludwik, mgr inż.

Problema of inventiveness. Przegl techn 86 no. 4
14 F '65.

MIEROSLAWSKI, Witold; OBIDZINSKA, Zofia; ZALESKA, Aleksandra

Alcohol consumption by children aged from 7 to 14 years. Pediat.
Pol. 37 no.3:315-317 '62.

1. Z Wojewodskiej Przychodni Higieny Szkolnej w Gdansk Dyrektor:
dr med. W. Mieroslawski.

(ALCOHOLISM in inf & child)

OBIEGIY, S; TEMPCHUK, M.

For a correct determination of the efficiency of bulldozers. p. 58. (Przeglad Budowlany, Vol. 20, No. 2, Feb 1957, Warsaw, Poland)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 6, No. 3, Aug 1957. Uncl.

OBIKHVOST, I.A.

M-2

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Grains.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, 91591

Author : Tulupov, P.G., Obikhvost, I.A.

Inst : -

Title : The Cause of Winter Crop Destruction in Belgorodsky District.

Orig Pub : Zemledeliye, 1957, ⁵ No 12, 32-35.

Abstract : The destruction of winter crops in 1955 was caused by the formation of an ice crust, while in 1956 they are destroyed by frost in Spring. It was observed that the best crop wintering was attained by sowing on occupied fallows and on plots worked according to Maltsev's method. I.M. Vasilyev's views, published as advice to the collective farms on the causes of winter crop losses through frost, are criticized. Recommended sowing schedules which improve wintering are given. -- V.A. Vnuchkova.

INST. - SHATALOVSKAYA MASHINNO-TRAKTORNAYA STANTSIIA,
Card 1/1 BELGORODSKAYA OBLASTI.

- 11 -

OBINTSOV, V.S.

V. A. Obyedkov, Lieutenant Colonel of the Medical Services,
Ministry of Health of the USSR, and
V. S. Obintsov, Captain of the Medical Services, and
A. A. Gerasimov — New Method of Eliminating the Larvae of the
House Fly.

Under laboratory conditions a study was made of the larvicidal effect of thiodiphenylamine on the larvae of the house fly (*Musca domestica* L.), and the minimum lethal dose was determined. A suspension of thiodiphenylamine in raw milk, prepared in a shaking apparatus, was used for the work. Sterile gauze dipped in the suspension was placed in littered glass jars having a bottom area of 700 cm². The control mixture, and fly larvae of different stages were placed in it in a quantity of 30. As a control, gauze dipped in plain milk was placed in the jar, and the same number of larvae were put on it.

In addition to the suspension, the preparation was tested by the same method in pure form, and also in a mixture with inert additives (starch, salt, sand, peat, etc.). Each experiment was performed three times. Twenty-four and forty-eight hours following the setting of the larvae on the gauze, they were taken out for the purpose of determining their viability and for the purpose of counting the percentage of those which had died.

The results showed that thiodiphenylamine possesses considerable larvicidal effectiveness in a dose of 0.5-0.75 mg/cm² of gauze. The larvae died in two days (98-97 percent of the larvae died). The relatively lower larvicidal efficacy of the preparation for larvae in food wastes (93.5-95.5 percent mortality) can be explained by the reduction of its toxicity under the influence of an increase in the pH of the substrate.

The mechanism of action of thiodiphenylamine on the pests

of a microscopic study of the larvae consists, apparently, in the fact that this toxin, in passing through the intestine, increases its permeability. As a result of this the preparation penetrates into the haemolymph of the body cavity and, by circulating in it, exerts a paralyzing effect on the nerve ganglia of the larvae, causing its death.

For the purpose of checking the effectiveness of the preparation in practice basins of solid-indicator pits with kitchen manure were constructed. The surface and the walls of the basins were covered with a layer of manure 10-15 cm thick. The basins were equipped with a drain pipe and a special wooden shovel. The improved piston sprayer proposed by P. I. Manukhin and Ye. Ya. Verkhovskoy may be utilized for the purpose of accelerating this treatment by connecting it to a ZIL-130 or ZIL-131 automobile air compressor according to a system suggested by V. S. Odintsov.

Ten typical toiletts in a summer camp were treated. Untreated toiletts in one of the inhabited places 20 kilometers from the camp served as controls. The concentration of fly larvae of different stages in the rakings was the same and amounted to 200-250 larvae per kilogram of substrate. The toiletts in the camp were treated at the season according to the calculation of 80 grams of the preparation per square meter, and another five toiletts were treated with the preparation in the same way. The observations showed that at the end of the first day the fly larvae became immobile, and on the second day they had died out completely. In the control toiletts, at an average air temperature of 22 degrees and a relative humidity of 76 percent, the development of the larvae continued and terminated in the subsequent formation of a chorion and the hatching of winged flies.

The treatment of toilets, drain pits and garbage cans with thiodiphenylamine does not exclude auxiliary treatment of the soil around these objects with hexachlorane and DDT as additional measures for elimination of fly imagoes which hatch out and come to the surface earlier.

Zhurnal Meditsinskoy Zhurnal, No 9, 1959.

OBINTSOVA, M. S., BLOZERSKIY, A. N., ZNAMENIKAYA, M. P., RAUTENSTEIN, Ya. I.,
PRONYAKOVA, G. V. and ROBIONOVA, N. A.

"Comparative biochemical studies of sensitive and resistant forms of actinomyces
glohisporus strobotomycini kras, against actino fagins." Biochemistry, Issue 1, pp 236.

9.2530

S/196/62/000/012/014/016
E194/E155

AUTHORS: Korytin, A.M., and Obinyakin, V.P.

TITLE: The equation of the mechanical characteristic of a d.c. motor in circuits with feedback

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika, no.12, 1962, 2, abstract 12 K6. (Nauchn. zap. Odessk. politekhn. in-t, v.33, 1961, 25-32).

TEXT: Equations are derived for the control statics of an independently-excited d.c. motor controlled by a generator-motor system which contains feedback according to current and generator voltage. Generator-motor systems are considered when the generator is excited from an amplidyne and the control circuit contains in one case feedback according to voltage and in the other case according to voltage and current with cut-off. This latter control system is also considered for the case of an intermediate magnetic amplifier. Equations derived for control statics of an automatic d.c. drive establish a relationship between motor speed, master control signal and load current in
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The equation of the mechanical ... S/196/62/000/012/014/016
E194/E155

the generator-motor system. Formulation of the equation is based on the method of structural circuits. The form of the equation is such that the effect of feedback can be analysed separately, the control properties of the drive can be established and the characteristics constructed. An example is given of the formulation of the equation for a generator-motor system with three-winding exciter.
5 illustrations.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/196/62/000/008/017/017
E114/E135

AUTHORS: Korytin, A.M., and Obinyakin, V.P.

TITLE: Determination of mechanical characteristics of a motor-generator circuit with feedback

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika, no.8, 1962, 2, abstract 8 K6. (Nauchn. zap. Odessk. politekhn. in-t, no.33, 1961, 33-42).

TEXT: A graph-analytical method is described for determining the mechanical characteristics of a motor-generator circuit with feedback, taking account of the basic non-linearities. The method is based on the construction and utilization of the curve of the change of the gain of the system as a function of an output quantity (e.m.f. of the generator). The method is illustrated on an example of a generator-motor with electro-machine (amplidyne) and magnetic amplifiers, with the feedback taken from the generator voltage and load current, with a cut-off. A method is proposed for allowing for non-linearity of solid state rectifiers, utilizing the curve of

Card 1/2

✓

Determination of mechanical ...

S/196/62/000/008/017/017
E114/E135

rectifier resistance plotted against the applied voltage.
The accuracy of the calculation depends on the choice of the
magnitude of the increments of the load current.
The construction is carried out in one quadrant, which
simplifies the calculation. A numerical example is given.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

OBINYAKOV, B. A.

89-1-2/29

AUTHORS: Sklyarevskiy, V.V., Stepanov, Ye.P., Obinyakov, B.A.

TITLE: The Measuring of Gamma Quanta Produced by the Capture of Thermal Neutrons in Some Rare Earth Nuclei (Issledovaniye γ -luchey, voz-
nikayushchikh pri zakhvate teplovykh neytronov yadrami nekotorykh
redkozemel'nykh elementov)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya Energiya, 1958, Vol. 4, Nr 1, pp. 22-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: By means of a scintillation spectrometer the energies of the γ quanta, their intensities, and the conversion coefficients were measured as follows:

γ radiating nucleus	E γ in KeV	intensity (number of quanta per neutron capture)	multipole order	α_K	α_L
Er ¹⁶⁸	82	0.18	E 2	1.6	2.1
	185	0.64	E 2	0.20	0.084
Hf ¹⁷⁸	92	0.19	E 2	1.0	1.7
	213	0.55	E 2	0.13	0.07
Ga ¹⁵⁸	79	0.104	E 2	2.0	2.05
	183	0.22	E 2	0.22	0.09

Card 1/2

The Measuring of Gamma Quanta Produced by the Capture
of Thermal Neutrons in Some Rare Earth Nuclei

89-1-2/29

Gd ¹⁵⁶	87	0.137	E 2	1.37	1.25
Dy ¹⁶⁵	196	0.277	E 2	0.17	0.054
	78	0.028	M 1	4.1	0.68
	104	0.018	E 3	3.4	22.6
Er ¹⁵²	180	0.16	E 2	0.22	0.1
	72	0.044			
Ho ¹⁶⁸	90	0.20			
	121	0.20			
Ta ¹⁸²	142	0.31			
	107	0.152			
	133	0.30			
	170	0.22			
Tu ¹⁷⁰	272	0.7			
	150	0.073			

There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 12 references, 6 of which are Slav.c.

SUBMITTED: August 8, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

SOV/89-5-4-8/24

AUTHORS:

Sklyarevskiy, V. V., Stepanov, Ye. P., Obinyakov, B. A.

TITLE:

The Spectrum of Soft γ -Rays Produced at the Capture of Thermal Neutrons of the Nuclei Cu^{63} , Cu^{65} , Ag^{107} , Ag^{109} , and In^{115}
(Spektry myagkikh γ -luchey, vznikayushchikh pri zakhvate teplovykh neytronov yadrami Cu^{63} , Cu^{65} , Ag^{107} , Ag^{109} i In^{115})

PERIODICAL:

Atomnaya energiya, 1958, Vol 5, Nr 4, pp 454-456 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The soft γ -rays were measured by means of a scintillation spectrometer with a NaJ(Tl) -crystal. The experimental arrangement and the measuring method are precisely described (Ref 1). The following γ -quanta were measured:

γ -emitting isotope	E_{γ} in keV	Intensity (Number of the quanta per captured neutron)
Cu^{64}	155 ± 5	$0,23 \pm 0,04$
	205 ± 10	$0,05 \pm 0,02$
	276 ± 10	$0,25 \pm 0,05$

Card 1/3

SOV/89-5-4-8/24

The Spectrum of Soft γ -Rays Produced at the Capture of Thermal Neutrons of the Nuclei Cu^{63} , Cu^{65} , Ag^{107} , Ag^{109} , and In^{115}

Cu^{66}	92 ± 5	$0,13 \pm 0,03$
	180 ± 10	$0,34 \pm 0,10$
Ag^{108}	82 ± 2	$0,20 \pm 0,04$
	117 ± 2	$0,11 \pm 0,02$
	199 ± 3	$0,34 \pm 0,06$
Ag^{110}	78 ± 3	$0,09 \pm 0,03$
	116 ± 2	$0,21 \pm 0,04$
	196 ± 3	$0,32 \pm 0,06$
	232 ± 10	$0,07 \pm 0,02$
In^{116}	70 ± 5	$0,05 \pm 0,02$
	102 ± 3	$0,18 \pm 0,04$
	175 ± 5	$0,31 \pm 0,06$
	285 ± 10	$0,42 \pm 0,08$

The results obtained agree well with previously obtained results.

V. S. Zolotarev, placed a sufficiently large amount of enriched

Card 1/3

SOV/89-5-4-8/24

The Spectrum of Soft γ -Rays Produced at the Capture of Thermal Neutrons of
the Nuclei Cu^{63} , Cu^{65} , Ag^{107} , Ag^{109} , and In^{115}

isotopes at the authors' disposal. L. V. Groshev and D. P. Grechukhin took part in discussions on this paper. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: May 10, 1958

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4033103

S/0120/64/000/002/0039/0042

AUTHOR: Yerozolimskiy, B. G.; Mostovoy, Yu. A.; Obinyakov, B. A.

TITLE: Errors in measuring slow-neutron-beam polarization by the shim method

SOURCE: Pribury* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 2, 1964, 39-42

TOPIC TAGS: neutron, slow neutron, neutron polarization, shim neutron, polarization measurement

ABSTRACT: Methodic errors of shim polarization measurements are discussed. Results of experiments which permitted a direct evaluation of the shim-introduced disturbance are reported. Tests were conducted in a neutron beam with an intensity of 2×10^6 neutr/sec of an IRT-1000 reactor; an 85%-polarized beam was obtained by reflection from a 110 x 220-mm cobalt mirror. By placing a cadmium slot instead of the shim, a beam was shaped and directed to a slot-type detector. The variation in the counting rate, upon introducing the shim, was determined by

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4033103

the loss of neutrons due to small-angle scattering. The degree of polarization was measured by (a) the counting rate in the maximum second-reflection beam and (b) the beam shape (narrow slot) and integration of all neutrons reflected from the analyzer. An evaluation of error in the general case is found to be impractical since it depends on the imperfection of the mirrors, insufficient magnetization of the cobalt surface, depolarizing fringe effects, etc. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 01Jun63

DATE ACQ: 11May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NS

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

APPROVED-65 ENT(m)/EWA(h)
ACCESSION NR: AP5007022

S/0120/65/000/001/0050/0051

AUTHOR: Yerozolimskiy, B. G.; Mostovoy, Yu. A.; Obinyakov, B. A.

TITLE: Direct method for measuring the polarization of a slow-neutron beam

SOURCE: Pribury i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1965, 50-51

TOPIC TAGS: neutron beam, neutron beam polarization, slow neutron

ABSTRACT: The effect of a neutron-beam division in a strong magnetic field (F. Sherwood et al., Phys. Rev., 1954, 96, 1546; H. G. Hasler et al., At. Energy, 1962, 5, 170) was used for higher-accuracy measurement of the beam polarization. By measuring the intensities of the divided beam components, the polarization could be determined with an accuracy limited only by statistical errors. In an actual experiment, a neutron beam reflected from a polarizing mirror had a horizontal divergence of $\pm 0.4'$; passed through a strong-magnet gap with an 8-koe field, the beam was definitely divided (deflected by $0.8'$). The degree of polarization was measured as $80 \pm 1.5\%$. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 formula.

Card 1/2

L 47077-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007022

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 11Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 002

bjs
Card 2/2

OBIRALOV, A.I.

OBIRALOV, A.I.: "Stereoscopic drawing of relief in the photography of populated places on a scale of 1:5,000". Moscow, 1955. Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Inst of Land Management. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya letopis' No 45, 5 November 1955. Moscow.

22399

S/035/61/000/005/036/042
A001/A101

3.4000

AUTHOR: Obiralov, A.I.

TITLE: Technique of tracing horizontals in stereoscopic sketching of relief by means of devices provided with dotted floating marks

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 5, 1961, 18, abstract 50133 ("Tr. Mosk. in-ta zemleustroystva", 1960, no. 9, 313-316)

TEXT: To improve the accuracy of sketching reliefs, the author proposes to move the dotted floating mark (by means of steering wheels X and Y of the instrument) in a horizontal plane instead of its continuous displacement; the height of this plane should correspond to the height of the horizontal being traced. The floating mark should touch the stereomodel at deflection points of the relief. The points obtained should be fixed on an auxiliary aerophotograph (when working on stereometers) or on a map board and connected by a smooth curve. An experimental sketching of the relief was performed on the basis of aerophotographs taken with a camera with $f_k = 210$ mm (altitude 1,000 m). In plotting horizontals (through 1 m) by the method proposed the error proved to be $\pm 0.22 - 0.28$ m (and

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22399

S/035/61/000/005/036/042
A001/A101

Technique of tracing horizontals ...

systematic errors were not observed), whereas by the continuous tracing method it was $\pm 0.36 - 0.43$ m. Performance efficiency in both cases was approximately the same. It is noted that the proposed method of sketching horizontals is especially effective in large-scale aerophotosurvey of towns and settlements.

V. P.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/035/62/000/004/040/056
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Obiralov, A. I.

TITLE: Possibilities of improving the accuracy of stereoscopic processing of aerial photographs by means of stereometers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 4, 1962, 15, abstract 4G108 ("Tr. Mosk. in-ta inzh. zemleustroystva", 1960, no. 10, 141-152)

TEXT: The author presents formulae of measurement errors for differences of longitudinal parallaxes, which arise in processing aerial photographs on stereometers due to effects of second-order corrections not taken into account by device correctors, instrumental errors of devices, and physical distortions of photo images. It is noted that, in processing on a CTD-2 (STD-2) topographic stereometer of aerial photographs with slope angles up to 3° , the effect of second-order terms not taken into account by correctors may attain the magnitude 0.10 mm. In order to eliminate this error, it is recommended to make adjustment of the corrector Δx according to a reference point, rather than by adjustment magnitude β . Of instrumental errors, the greatest effect is exerted by the

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S/035/62/000/004/040/056
A001/A101

Possibilities of improving the accuracy ...

construction operational inaccuracy of the corrector ρ_0 of a CM-4 (SM-4) precision stereometer. These errors increase inversely proportional to the magnitude of the camera focal length and, at an inclination angle $\omega = 3^\circ$, may attain 0.28 mm for $f_k = 50$ mm. Allowance for these errors is carried out by means of correction tables or diagrams. To eliminate the effects of aerial camera objective distortion and of some kinds of photomaterial deformation, it is proposed to plot correction diagrams from the known values of photogrammetric distortion, which are determined for each objective by horizontal photographing of vertical lines marked, at definite intervals, on a plane wall. Formulae are given for taking into account the effect of non-uniform deformation on differences of longitudinal parallaxes.

V. Orlov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

VERKHOVSKAYA, V.A.; DEYNEKO, V.F., prof.; ZYKOV, K.A.; KISLITSYN,
A.S.; MURASHEV, S.A.; OBIRALOV, A.I.; PETRUSHINA, R.S.;
POPOV, A.F.; RUMER, A.O.; SKOBELEV, A.T.; KHIZHINSKIY, D.G.;
SHURYGINA, A.I., red. izd-va; ROMANOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Laboratory work in aerophotogeodesy for land utilization
faculties of higher agricultural schools]Laboratorye raboty
po aerofotogeodezii; dlia zemleustroitel'nykh fakul'tetov
sel'skokhoziaistvennykh vuzov. Pod obshchei red. V.F.Deineko.
Moskva, Izd-vo geodez.lit-ry, 1962. 109 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Moscow. Institut inzhenerov ~~zemleustroystva~~. 2. Kafedra
aerofotogeodezii Moskovskogo instituta inzhenerov zemleustroy-
stva (for all except Shurygina, Romanova).
(Aerial photogrammetry)

S/270/63/000/002/011/020
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Obiralov, A. I., Gvozdev, A. V.

TITLE: The effect of changing temperature of instruments in the differentiated method on the precision of stereoscopic processing of aerial photosurvey data

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geodeziya, no. 2, 1963, 24 - 25, abstract 2.52.172 ("Tr. Mosk. in-ta inzh. zemleustroystva", 1962, no. 16, 59 - 66)

TEXT: The error magnitudes δ_p depend on the conditions of photograph illumination (upper, lower), power and disposition of lamps, etc. In order to secure high-precision measurements, it is necessary, during the period of instrument warming, to specify the initial reading by the parallaotic screw after definite time intervals. The stabilization of measurement results corresponds to the instant of temperature stabilization of individual instrument parts, after which p magnitudes will be measured on another scale with a constant error eliminated in forming differences of longitudinal parallaxes. Changes in tem-

Card 1/2

S/270/63/000/002/011/020
A001/A101

The effect of changing temperature of...

perature of the instrument do not markedly affect the accuracy of measuring the magnitudes of transverse parallaxes q .

I. Mityachkin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

CHISTICHANOV, I. A.

CHISTICHANOV, I. A.: "Methods of mining in the Kiselevsk-Kiselevsk region of the Kuznetsk Basin." 17th Coal Industry USSR Acad of the Coal Industry. Moscow, 1974. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 22, 1990

TRUFANOVA, A. S., uchitel'nitsa; KHOLODENKO, L. P., uchitel'nitsa;
OBLACHKO, V. G., uchitel'nitsa; POLOGRUDOV, V. A. (g. Kemerovo);
IOCH, E. V., uchitel'

Editor's mail. Khim. v shkole 17 no.4:87-89 J1-Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Srednyaya shkola No. 26, Orel (for Trufanova). 2. Srednyaya
shkola No. 11, Usguriysk (for Kholodenko). 3. Srednyaya shkola
No. 3 Kubanskogo zernosovkhoza Krasnodarskogo kraya (for
Oblachko). 4. Kirovskaya srednyaya shkola, Primorskiy kray
(for Ioch).

(Chemistry—Study and teaching)

S/123/59/000/010/026/068
A004/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, 1959, No. 10. pp. 112-113, # 38046

AUTHOR: Oblak, A.D.

TITLE: The Thermal Fatigue of Metals

PERIODICAL: Tr. Kazansk. aviats. in-ta, 1958, Vols. 33-34, pp. 345-364

TEXT: ¹⁶ The author investigates phenomena of thermal fatigue in the 5X8C (5KhVS) grade steel with the following composition: C = 0.58; Si = 0.49, Mn = 0.4, Cr = 1.08, W = 2.19. This steel is used for the manufacture of hot-pressing dies. Based on the theory of thermal metal fatigue, the conclusion is drawn that in alloys, representing homogeneous systems without phase transformations, a decrease in heat resistance is a consequence of internal stresses arising during the abrupt heating or cooling of machine parts. In nonhomogeneous systems without phase transformations, a decrease in heat resistance is caused by thermal stresses owing to structural heterogeneity. In nonhomogeneous systems with phase transformations, the main factors causing a weakening are internal stresses

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S/123/59/000/010/026/068
A004/A001

The Thermal Fatigue of Metals

(structural or thermal ones) and structural changes taking place in the alloys during heating or cooling. If heating and cooling are effected in the temperature range above or below the critical points, a decrease in heat resistance in this case is caused by thermal and structural stresses. If the steel is subjected to abrupt heating and cooling in the temperature range below the critical point, the weakening takes place on account of stresses and structural changes which result in coagulation processes. The 5KhVS steel specimens were oil-hardened at 880°C and tempered at 600°C. Tensile strength tests at 20, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500 and 600°C showed that the magnitude of $\sigma_t = 120 \text{ kg/mm}^2$ changes insignificantly up to 300°C, while this value abruptly decreases in the temperature range of 300-600°C (down to 26 kg/mm²). The thermal fatigue tests during cyclic heating and cooling were carried out on the machine of the engineer Yarov type, which makes it possible to effect the investigations at variable temperatures without load, at variable temperatures under load, and at constant temperatures under load. The 5KhVS grade steel specimens were tested at variable temperatures in the temperature range of 200-600°C under load. At 600°C the specimen was automatically loaded (5.4 kg/mm²) and held for 10 minutes, then it was cooled down to 200°C and again heated. The creep curve is considerably higher during cyclic tests than the creep curve during constant temperatures.

Card 2/3

The Thermal Fatigue of Metals

S/123/59/000/010/026/068
A004/A001

The specimens which were subjected to cyclic heating and cooling were tested for rupture in order to determine δ_t , δ , ψ . The strength of the 5KhVS grade steel at room temperature decreases continuously with an increase in the number of test cycles. The σ_t of the steel, preliminarily subjected to creep tests at 600°C, is 79.3 kg/mm², while that of the steel subjected to thermal fatigue tests in 400 cycles is 62.0 kg/mm². There are 13 figures and 9 references.

P.S.M.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 3/3

SOV/137-59-4-8350

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 4, p 144 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Oblak, A.D.

TITLE: Manufacture of Stamping Instruments by the Method of Electric-Arc Building-Up and Electrodes for Building-Up Process

PERIODICAL: Tr. Kazansk. aviats. in-ta, 1958, pp 33 - 34, 365 - 374

ABSTRACT: The operational edges of stamps and dies made of St-5 or St-6 steel grades are built-up with special electrodes. The width of the built-up edge is 10 - 15 mm, the built-up height is 6 - 8 mm. Building-up is carried out in graphite or Cu-molds. Less defects occur in the latter case (no porosity, smoother surface). To prevent non-fusion, spots intended for building-up should have no sharp angles in the seam root. Building-up is accomplished continuously with low fusion of the base metal. Heating up to 350 - 450°C is necessary with subsequent cooling-off in a furnace or in hot sand. "GSh" type electrodes are used for building up of stamps intended for hot stamping; cold stamping is carried out with the use of KhSh type electrodes. The current intensity for GSh electrodes of 5 mm in diameter is 220 - 230 a; it is 250 a for KhSh

Card 1/2

SOV/137-59-4-8350

Manufacture of Stamping Instruments by the Method of Electric-Arc Building-Up and Electrodes for Building-Up Process

electrodes. Building up of stamps operating under hard conditions is performed with the use of GSh-1 electrodes, GSh-2 electrodes are used for medium-power presses. The metal built-up by GSh-electrodes is alloyed with C, Mn, Cr, Mo, and the metal built-up with KhSh-1 electrodes is alloyed also with V. R_C after hardening and tempering is 50 - 60. The coating consists of a central alloying and an upper protective layer. The alloying layer contains Al and graphite besides ferroalloys. The protective coating is based on marble and fluorspar with addition of granite. Industrial tests of GSh-1 and GSh-2 electrodes showed a raise in strength of the stamps by 30 - 40% as compared to 4 KhVS-steel. Building-up with KhSh-1 electrodes did not reveal any advantages with respect to strength.

N.T.

Card 2/2

BILYALOV, N.S.; OBLAK, A.D.

Investigating chemical stability of alloyed cast irons. Trudy
KAI no.70:32-38 '62. (MIRA 18:4)

OBLAK, F.

"The originality of the invention in the light of the provisions of Article 4 of the Law on Inventions and Technical Improvements." p. 1. (PRONALASTIC, Vol. 2, no. 4, Dec. 1952, Beograd.)

SC: Monthly List of East European Acquisitions, Vol. 1, #8, Library of Congress
August, 1953, Uncl.

OBIAK, J.

"Mica as a Dielectric in Condensers" p. 314
(ELEKTROTEHNIŠKI VESTNIK, Vol. 21, no. 11/12, 1963, L. Ljubljana, Yugoslavia)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1964/Uncl.

OBLAK, J.

"High-frequency ceramics and their use in telecommunication technique. I (To be contd.)," Elektrotehniski Vestnik, Ljubljana, Vol 2, No 5/6, 1954, p. 168.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 11, Nov 1954, L.C.

OBLAK, M.

Some features of postwar Austria from the point of view of economic geography. p.3; GEOGRAFSKI OBZORNIK. (Geografsko drustvo Slovenije) Ljubljana; Vol. 2, no. 4, 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 12, December 1956.

OBLAK, Tone

← Analyzing the geographical manuals. Geogr obz 8 no. 3/4:97-99 '61.

OBLOKATOVA, A. A.

U S R / Plant Disease. Diseases of Cultivated Plants 4-3

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 34979

Author : Oblakatova A. A.

Inst : Not given

Title : Withering of the Blooms of Seed Crops (Uvydaniye tsvetkov semechkovykh kul'tur).

Orig Pub : Zashchita rast ot vredit i bolezney, 1957, No 5, 26-27

Abstract : The causative agent of Monilial scorch in Primorskiy Kray was determined by the author to be *Monilia cinerea* Bop. forma mali. The symptoms of the disease and means of its control are described.

Card 1/1

QBIAKOV, F.V.

Night rainbow. Meteor.1 gidrol. no.9:33 S '56.
(Rainbow)

(MLRA 9:11)

OBLAKOV, F. V.

AUTHOR: Oblakov, F. V.

50-2-11/22

TITLE: Observations of the Artificial Earth Satellite
(Nablyudeniya za iskusstvennym sputnikom Zemli).

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 42-42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to communications made by radio Moscow the Air Weather Station of the Civil Air Fleet imeni Maykop had learned that the artificial earth satellite would pass over Maykop in the rays of the rising sun on Oct. 15 and 16, 1957.
On Oct. 15, two successful readings of the vertical and the horizontal angle were made at 5 a.m. and 5,08 a.m.
On Oct. 16, observations were more successful. The carrier-rocket was observed at 5,01 and 6 readings were taken every 30 seconds. The optical observations of the earth satellite are of great scientific value to the stations of the aerologic network.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

3(7)

SOV/ 50-58-10-11/20

AUTHOR: Oblakov, F. V.

TITLE: ~~A Rare Optic Phenomenon in the Atmosphere~~ (Redkoye opticheskoye yavleniye v atmosfere)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 10, pp 42-42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Above the sun which was still under the horizon, a rather brightly shining, whitish, vertical column was observed against the background of cirrus-stratus clouds in Maykop on February 17, 1958, at 7.20 a.m. (Moscow Time). Its diameter was equal to that of the sun. The column attained a considerable height. When the sun had risen 1.5° above the horizon (at 7.30), the height of the column was measured at 19.5° . At that time, a small colorless arc with a radius of 22° was visible on the right of the sun. At 7.34 a similar arc appeared on the left (the height of the column was 16°). At 7.37 a brighter extension of the column with no sharp limits appeared in a height of 6° from the sun. At 7.40 the height of the column dropped to 13° (height of the sun 3°). Colored pseudo suns appeared right and left on the mentioned arcs (radius 22°). At 7.43 the coloring of the left pseudo sun became brighter, the column dropped to

Card 1/2

A Rare Optic Phenomenon in the Atmosphere

SOV/50-58-10-11/20

10° in height. About that time, a number of Cc clouds was formed in a height of 16° above horizon. When this row of clouds covered the sun at 8.08, the right part of the said arc became invisible by 8.20. During the phenomenon described, air temperature was 10°, a foehn south-west wind was blowing. About 1000 km west of Maykop there was a meridionally running warm front. In an altitude of 3.0 - 5.5 km there were west currents of 18 - 25 m/sec. High up, a strong advection of warm air took place above the North Caucasus.

Card 2/2

35755
S/020/62/143/002/022/022
B144/B138

✓ 7. V. 100

AUTHORS: Boriskin, V. V., Oblapenko, P. V., Rol'nik, V. V., and Sabin, B. M.

TITLE: Developmental potentialities of the animal organism when atmospheric nitrogen is replaced by helium

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 143, no. 2, 1962, 475 - 478

TEXT: Development of chicken embryos of the white Russian breed was studied in a two-stage incubator of special design. The gas mixture was passed through a thermostat, where it was preheated and saturated at 26 - 33°C; then it was led through a final preheating coil and distributed into 4 glass cylinders with 10 eggs in each. Ventilation was controlled by a gas meter at the outlet; maximum CO₂ content was 0.3%; temperature was measured by thermocouples fixed to one egg in every glass cylinder; egg inversion took place every 2 hrs. Test groups had 40 eggs each: 1) He:O mixture of 79 - 80% : 21 - 20%; 2) atmospheric air from a cylinder; 3) usual conditions in a two-stage incubator. Observation of weight loss

Card 1/3

Developmental potentialities of ...

S/020/62/143/002/022/022

B144/B138

and hatching, autopsy of some eggs with living and all eggs with dead embryos, and egg testing were carried out to elucidate the effect of altered gaseous media. Hatchability in 3) was very high (95.8%). The lower values for 1) (27.6%) and 2) (67.8%) are partly due to insufficient turning of the eggs. This can be overcome by structural improvement of the new apparatus. For technical reasons temperature at the upper egg poles was in 1) somewhat higher and in 2) slightly lower than the recommended optimum of 38.5 - 39.0°C. Hatching analysis related to location of the eggs in the incubator showed in 3) the best results at the warmest spots. The normally positive heat balance of chicken embryos toward the end of incubation is seriously disturbed by the high heat conductivity of He. This was also true for chickens kept for two weeks in the same medium. Nevertheless, the tests prove that embryonal development and life of chickens is possible in an atmosphere where N₂ is replaced by He. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 7 references: 5² Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: D. S. Simons, E. K. Archibald, J. Aviation Med., 29, 5, 350 (1958); C. Romijn, W. Lokhorst, Poultry Sci., 35, 4, 829 (1956).

Card 2/3

Developmental potentialities of ...

S/020/62/143/002/022/022
B144/b138

ASSOCIATION: Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii im. I. M. Sechenova
Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Evolutionary Physiology
imeni I. M. Sechenov); Voenno-meditsinskaya akademiya im.
S. M. Kirova (Military Medical Academy imeni S. M. Kirov)

PRESENTED: September 5, 1961, by V. N. Chernigovskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 17, 1961

Card 3/3

L 42175-65 EWG(a)-2/EWG(o)/EWG(j)/EWG(r)/EWG(v)/EWT(1)/FS(v)-3 Pb-4/
Pe-5 AFTTC/AFMDC/AMD/APGC DD

UR/3147/64/003/000/0216/0224

30

B+

ACCESSION NR: AT5010620

AUTHOR: Oblapenko, P. V.

TITLE: Role of impulses from the chest and stomach muscle proprioceptors in reactions of the organism during respiration under increased pulmonary pressure

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii. Funktsii organizma v usloviyakh izmenennoy gazovoy sredy, v. 3, 1964, 216-224

TOPIC TAGS: proprioceptor impulsation, chest, stomach muscle, respiration regulation, circulation regulation, increased intrapulmonary pressure, dog, spinal cord section, vagotomy

ABSTRACT: Experiments were performed to clarify the role of increased proprioceptor impulsation from the muscles of the chest and the stomach in regulation of respiration and circulation during increased intrapulmonary pressure. Five dogs were used in which proprioceptive impulses were prevented from reaching the central nervous system by section of the posterior columns of the spinal cord on the level of the second cervical vertebra. The operations were performed 3-4 weeks (and in one case a whole year) before the experiments were begun. Pulmonary pressure ranged from 300-550 mm H₂O in the experiments.

CONT 2/3

L 42175-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5010620

Respiration under increased pulmonary pressure led to a diminution of the tonus and the force of contraction of respiratory musculature and to a discoordination in the activity of the chest and stomach muscles. The reduction of the tonus of respiratory muscles and the asynchronism of their activity was particularly pronounced after additional vagotomy had been performed. A sharp decrease in the tonus of the abdominal muscles was observed in animals after section of the posterior columns of the spinal cord and the vagus nerves; even under normal conditions, such a decrease causes a drop in arterial pressure ranging from 40—60 mm Hg. During respiration with increased pulmonary pressure, the restoration of primary hemodynamic disruptions in such animals takes place very slowly or not at all, while pressure in the right ventricle of the heart increases slightly. This indicates that the basic factor responsible for serious disruption of circulation under these conditions is the significant diminution of the amount of blood entering the right side of the heart as a result of the sharp drop in the tonus of abdominal muscles and the exclusion of the sucking action of the chest during inhalation. Orig. art. has 3 figures and

2 tables.

2/3

Card

L 42175-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5010620

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

NO REF SOV: 010

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 002

SUB CODE: 15

ATD PRESS: 3240-F

Card 3/3

L 41977-65 ENG(j)/ENG(r)/EWT(1)/FS(v)-3/ENG(v)/ENG(a)-2/EJG(a) Pa-5 DD
 UR/3147/64/003/000/0225/0232
 28
 B+1

ACCESSION NR: AT5010621

AUTHOR: Oblapenko, P. V.

TITLE: Vascular reflexes in dogs during respiration with high pressure in the lungs

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii. Funktsii organizma v usloviyakh izmenennoy gazovoy sredy, v. 3, 1964, 225-232

TOPIC TAGS: reflex, respiration, pressure breathing, arterial pressure ✓

ABSTRACT: Anesthetized dogs were studied for changes in the sinocarotid pressor and depressor reflexes to determine their significance in adaptive reactions to breathing with high pressure in the respiratory tract. Both reflexes were found to decrease, the depressor more so. The extent of the reduction varied with the level of arterial pressure in the systemic circulation (influenced mainly by the tone of the vasoconstrictor center). With very low arterial pressure and after atropinization of the animals or vagotomy, the pressor sinocarotid reflex was minimal, while the depressor effect either disappeared or became distorted. When arterial pressure in the systemic circulation was low, excitation irradiated from

Card 1/2

L 41 197-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5010621

the va. motor to the respiratory center, which was inhibited at this time, a condition that promoted more rapid restoration of respiration immediately after the elevation of intrapulmonic pressure. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 012

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 42179-65 EWG(a)-2/EWG(c)/EWG(j)/EWG(r)/EWG(v)/EWI(1)/FS(v)-3 Pb-4/Pa-3
AFMTC/AFMDC/AMD/APGC DD

ACCESSION NR: AT5010622

UR/3147/64/003/000/0233/0241

35
B+

AUTHOR: Oblapenko, P. V.

TITLE: Role of the vagus nerves in the reactions of the organism during respiration under increased pulmonary pressure

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii. Funktsii organizma v usloviyakh izmenennoy gazovoy sredy, v. 3, 1964, 233-241

TOPIC TAGS: vagus nerve, respiratory reaction, circulatory reaction, increased pulmonary pressure, dog, vagotomy, blood pressure

ABSTRACT: A more detailed study was made of the role of the vagus nerves in respiratory and circulatory reactions observed in the organism while using equipment which supplies oxygen or air to the lungs under increased pressure. Dogs with either low or high vagotomy were used. Low vagotomy was used in order to assure normal innervation of the heart (since high vagotomy causes a loss of parasympathetic influences). During the experiment the arterial pressure in the femoral artery, the blood pressure in the right ventricle, the thoracic and abdominal respiration, and the air or oxygen pressure in respiratory passages were measured.

Card 1/3

L 42179-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5010622

Respiration under pressure was applied for periods of 3--10 min once or twice per experiment. In some cases it was used continually for a period of 30 min. Pressures of 200--250 and 300--400 mm H₂O were used.

The shift to respiration under increased pulmonary pressure causes inhibition of respiration, diminution of the cardiac rate (which causes a drop in arterial pressure in systemic circulation), and conditioning of afferent impulsion along the vagus nerves from the mechanoreceptors of the lungs and other organs of the thoracic cavity. The subsequent normalization of arterial pressure is brought about by means of a series of reflexes carried out by a reflex arc whose afferent branch is formed by the vagus nerves. During respiration under increased pressure, the parasympathetic fibers leading to the heart from the vagus nerves hold down the frequency of cardiac contractions and increase the interval of rest of the cardiac muscle, thus diminishing its fatigue. Low vagotomy, which lowers the tonus of abdominal muscles and increases intrapulmonary pressure, diminishes the inflow of venous blood to the right auricle and results in a slower compensation for hemodynamic shifts as compared with intact animals. High vagotomy, which causes disruption of reflex regulation of cardiac activity, significantly diminishes the ability of animals to withstand respiration under increased pressure.

Card 2/3

L 42179-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5010622

Orig. art. has 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

NO REF SOV: 017

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 010

SUB CODE: LS, PH

ATD PRESS: 3240-F

Card 3/3

SHEVCHENKO, A. (UB5CLX) (Chernovtsy); BASOV, V. (Moskva); FRILUTSKIY, G. (Pyatigorsk); ARKHIPOV, Ye. (Bugul'ma); VYSOCHIN, V. (Moskovskaya obl.); PRIKHUNOV, I. (Moskovskaya obl.); OBLASOV, G. (Kiyev); SMIRNOV, Yu. (UA4YB) (Kanash); KHOKHLOV, B. (Moskva); KHALDEYEV, A. (Przheval'sk); SKOBELEV, I. (Primorskiy kray); PROSKUROV, V. (Irkutsk); DOBRYNIN, Yu. (g.Ivanovo /obl./)

Exchange of experience. Radio no.10:22,26,29,32,37,40,44,46,58
0 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

BENESHEVICH, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; OBLASYUK, V.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; SUKHOPRUDSKIY, N.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHALIMOV, M.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; BANVER, Z.M., inzh., retsenzent; KOLISH, L.G., inzh., retsenzent; NECHAYEV, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KALININ, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; USENKO, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Automation and remote control in the power supply systems of electric railroads] Avtomatizatsiya i teleupravlenie ustroystvami energosnabzheniya elektricheskikh zheleznikh dorog.

[By] I.I. Beneshevich i dr. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963.
359 p. (MIRA 16:9)

(Electric railroads—Current supply)

Oblath, Richard

3

Oblath, Richard. Über das Produkt fünf aufeinander
folgender Zahlen in einer arithmetischen Reihe. Publ.
Math. Debrecen 1, 222-226 (1950).

Let $(a, d) = 1$. The author proves that

$$a(a+d)(a+2d)(a+3d)(a+4d) = x^2$$

is impossible.

P. Erdős (Aberdeen).

Algebra
Number theory

Source: Mathematical Reviews,

Vol 12 No. 8

*Some
notes*

OBLATH, RICHARD

math

Oblath, Richard. Berichtigung zum Aufsatz "Über die diophantische Gleichung $x^2 - 1 = 2y^2$." Acta Math. Acad. Sci. Hungar. 1, 321-322 (1950).

The earlier paper [Acta Math. Acad. Sci. Hungar. 1, 113-117 (1950); these Rev. 12, 596, 7] contained the proposition that $x^2 - 1 = 2y^2$ has no non-trivial solution in integers, on which two other results were based. This is false. I have already pointed out the solution $x = 3, y = 1$. However, all the other results in the earlier paper appear to be correct, new proofs being given in the present work. Thus it is shown that $x^2 - 1 = 2y^2$ and $x^2 - 1 = 3y^2$ have no non-trivial solutions by a discussion of factorizations in the quadratic fields $K(\sqrt{-2})$ and $K(\sqrt{-3})$. L. NIVEN.

OBLATH, RICHARD: Rectification of the Article
"On the Diophantic Equation $x^2 - 1 = 2y^2$."

Source: Mathematical Reviews,

Vol. 13 No. 7

OBLATH, R.

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 15 No. 1
Jan. 1954
Number Theory

✓
*Obláth, Richard. Quelques propriétés arithmétiques des radicaux. Comptes Rendus du Premier Congrès des Mathématiciens Hongrois, 27 Août-2 Septembre 1950, pp. 445-450. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 1952. (Hungarian. Russian and French summaries) 2

The author proves among others the following theorem: Let a, b, c, m, n, r be rational integers. Then $a^{1/m} + b^{1/n} = c^{1/r}$ is impossible except if $a^{1/m} = \beta$ and $a^{1/n} = \gamma$ are rational integers and $b = b_1 \beta$, $c = (1 + b_1) \gamma$ where b_1 is a rational number.
P. Erdős (South Bend, Ind.).

OBLATH, RICHARD

Oblath, Richard. Une remarque sur les formules de récurrence. Acta Math. Acad. Sci. Hungar. 2, 113-120 (1951). (French. Russian summary)

The author considers two sequences $\{R_n(x)\}$ and $\{G_n(x)\}$ of analytic functions connected by the relation

$$\varphi(x, y) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} R_n(x) G_n(y)$$

where $\varphi, \psi \neq 0$. Under appropriate conditions of convergence, from the existence of a relation

$$G_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k G_{n-k}(x) \quad (a_k = 0 \text{ for } k > 0)$$

the following other relation can be concluded:

$$R_n'(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k R_{n-k}(x).$$

In a similar fashion other types of recursions and also addition theorems for the functions $G_n(x)$ involve similar relations for $R_n(x)$. The condition on φ can be generalized as follows: φ is the product of two functions φ_1, φ_2 .

Mathematical Review

Samuel

Obláth, Richard. Une remarque sur la théorie des constructions géométriques. Mat. Lapok 2. 219-221 (1951)
(Hungarian. Russian and French summaries)

The author proves that every construction which can be done by ruler and compass can be carried out by the ruler alone, if an arc of a circle (without its center) and the intersecting points of the arc are given.

P. F. K.

Source: Mathematical Reviews.

Vol. 12 No. 1

OBLATH, RICHARD

2000

Oblath, Richard. Ein Beitrag zur Theorie der geometrischen Konstruktionen. Acta Sci. Math. Szeged 14, 101-102 (1951).

The author proves that all quadratic constructions can be carried out by means of a ruler if an arbitrarily small fixed arc of a circle is given on which the two points trisecting the arc are marked. It is shown that the centre of the circle can be constructed, and the result then follows from a generalization of Steiner's theorem proved independently by F. Severi [Rend. Cir. Mat. Palermo 18, 256-259 (1904)], the author [Monatsh. Math. Phys. 26, 295-298 (1915)], and J. Sz. Nagy [Tôhoku Math. J. 40, 76-78 (1935)].

P. A. Behrend (Melbourne).

md jst

Source: Mathematical Reviews, Vol. 13, No. 9

OBLATH, RICHARD

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 14 No. 0
October 1953
Number Theory

Oblath, Richard. Über einige unmögliche diophantische Gleichungen. Mat. Tidsskr. A. 1952, 53-62 (1952).

It is established that the following equations have no integral solutions with $|x| > 1$: $x^n - 1 = 2y^2$, $x^n - 1 = 3y^2$ ($n \geq 2$), $48x^4 + 1 = y^2$, $12x^4 + 1 = y^2$, $x^4 + 1 = 3y^2$, $x^4 \pm x^2 + 1 = 3y^2$. The first two of these equations (with $n=2$) were treated earlier by the author [Acta Math. Acad. Sci. Hungar. 1, 321-322 (1950); these Rev. 13, 625, 1140] but the present work avoids the use of quadratic fields.

I. Niven.

OBLATH, R

Complete

Oblath, R. Über die Gleichung $x^n + 1 = y^n$. Ann. Polon.

~~Math.~~ 1, 73-76 (1954).

Observations on the Diophantine equation $x^n + 1 = y^n$
under the restriction $|x - y| = 1$. *I. Niven.*

Oblath, Richard

~~Oblath, Richard.~~ Une nouvelle démonstration du théorème
de M. Bauer sur la théorie des constructions géomé-
triques. Mat. Lapok 4, 108-112 (1953). (Hungarian.
Russian and French summaries)

OBLATH, RICHARD: A New Demonstration of M. Bauer's Theorem on the Geometric
Construction Theory

OBIAH, R.

Bela Ligeti's A magyar matematika története a XVIII. század végéig (History of Mathematics in Hungary until the End of 18th Century), Parna Szenassy's Vázlatok a magyar matematika újkori történetéből, (Outline of the History of Hungarian Mathematics in Modern Times); reviews. p. 185, (MATEMATIKAI LAPOK, Budapest, Hungary), Vol. 5, No. 2/3, 1954.

SC: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (REAL), 10, Vol. 4, No. 1, May 1955, Uncl.